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intended. But the German term, taken in its natural sense, means more, namely, "to attempt the life" of the testator, and so Dr. Wang has properly translated them.

As a whole, this new translation cannot fail to be of substantial use to the American bar, few of whom have ever seen, or would ever see, that of Dr. Wang. The Bar Association of Pennsylvania and the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania are entitled to great credit for their aid in the preparation and publication of the volume, which owes much to them in the way of annotations and cross references. No one who takes it up seriously can fail to get a clearer view of the possibilities of codification in the United States, and also of points of difference between American and German law in which the advantage is not always on our side. S. E. B.

Law Office and Court Procedure. By Gleason L. Archer, LL.B., Dean of the Suffolk School of Law, Boston. Little, Brown & Co. (1910). pp. 311.

Any young attorney into whose hands falls *Law Office and Court Procedure* will have found a good friend. This work will prove a friend indeed, for those who can and will give advice to the beginner should be doubly blessed. Yet that is the type of book placed before the novice by Dean Archer. No doubt his position and relationship with law students gave him his idea of the necessities of just such a work as he has written for the beginner. That he has done his work well all who read his book will bear witness. To say that there is a large field for such a book is to give expression to the commonest of platitudes.

The fact that most young lawyers to-day get their theoretical knowledge in law schools and forego practical knowledge until they begin practice, makes a volume like the above absolutely essential. At the same time the practicing lawyer can get much sound advice and a general clarification of ideas by a close, yet pleasant perusal of this volume.

The book proper is divided into four general parts. Part One is devoted to the necessary proceedings preliminary to drawing the writ, and touches upon the confirmation of the client's story, notice to the adverse party, the choice of courts, choosing a form

of action, officers qualified to serve the process and other preliminaries to suit. Part Two covers the period from the drawing of the writ to marking the case for trial. Under this head is treated entry of suit, motions, amendments, defaults, etc. Part Three concerns the trial of the case. The preliminaries of trial, with excellent examples illustrative of direct and cross-examination carefully selected from actual stenographic records of trials are presented to the reader in an intelligent way, with helpful notes appended. Part Four deals with proceedings after the trial. There is an appendix which contains a short, complete trial.

The book is written in a straightforward, clear manner, with topics not unduly prolonged. One reads it with as much pleasure as one would read a fascinating novel. The author goes into specific examples and does not leave the novice wandering about in a bog of generalities. For this reason the book will prove to be a great help. There is also a wholesome lack of esoteric learning displayed, and practicability is strongly stamped upon every page. One may pick up the volume with a pleasant expectancy before him and have no fear that he is undertaking a book which will produce a feeling of having undergone a period of depression. The work cannot be too strongly recommended for the purpose for which it was written. It should be read by every lawyer before he gets his first case.

S. B. L.